

REDWOOD FENCE PANEL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

1. Tool Check List

For 6x8 foot Sequoia Fence panels:

Marking pencil	Tape measure
Power saw	String line
Stakes	Level
Post hole digger	Wheelbarrow
Hammer	Gloves
Shovel	Eye protection
16d galvanized nails or screws	

2. Inspect and Prepare the Site

Clear the areas for the fence of any obstructions. Check for the presence of underground utility lines before you dig your postholes. Check with the local building code department for any fence restrictions. If the site is not level, plan to install fence panels in a step-up or step-down method. Identify corner lot lines and make accurate measurements from the corners.

3. Material Requirements

To determine the number of panels you will need, divide the length of the fence by 8 feet. The result equals the total number of panels you will require. You will also need one post for each panel, plus one. For each opening or gateway, add one more post.

4. Space the Posts Properly

Dig a hole for the two end posts and set a string from end post to end post. Starting at one end post, mark off where the additional posts will be located. This distance between the posts should be 96 inches.

5. Set the Fence Posts

After the two end postholes are dug and the remaining holes are marked off, dig the remaining holes. Make these and all other postholes a little deeper than the actual depth required. The post should go at least 20 inches into the ground.

Place the end posts in the holes. Hold the posts upright and check their positioning. Check the property line and, using a level, check for a true 90-degree upright on both sides.

Back-fill the one end hole with dry concrete mixture and tap the mixture around the post. **Do not wet the concrete at this time.**

Set the rest of the posts in their holes and string a line along the top of the posts. If the lot is level, the line should be level from end to end. If there is a slight slope, plan for a step-up for step-down installation. In any design, each fence panel must be level along the top rail.

6. Install the Panels

Once the posts are in place and the holes are back-filled with dry concrete, the first panel may be aligned and set in place.

Place a board under the panel to use as a lever to adjust the panel to the proper height on the post. Hold the panel at the proper location against the posts. Using 16d galvanized nails or screws, attach the fence panel to the first post. Three pre-drilled holes are provided to guide the nails and prevent splitting the wood. Using the lever, position and nail the other end of the panel to the second post. Before driving the second set of nails, check the level across the of the panel. Repeat this process until all the panels are installed and fence is complete.

8. Cut Panels to Fit Short Sections

Use safety glasses when cutting or installing the panel. Carefully cut the panel to the size of the opening for the short section. Use cutoff material to reassemble. Install and trim out the panel for the short section.

9. Make the Final Check

After the fence panels are completely installed, plumb and level, put water in the first post hole and each successive one. Return to the first one and repeat the watering, making a small moat around the post. Repeat a third time. The concrete is now ready to cure. This process takes about 48 hours.

10. Enjoy Your New Fence

This is the easiest part. You can take pride in the fact that your new fence is made from quality materials and will provide you with many years of enjoyment.